OTHER WORLDS AND SUNS.

The Mysteries of the Heavens as Further Explained by Professor Proctor.

ARE OTHER PLANETS INHABITED?

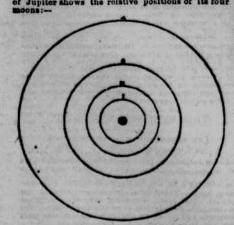
The Marvels of the Infinite as Revealed by Astronomy.

The fourth and last of the regular course of Prossor Proctor's lectures on astronomy was delivered last night at Chickering Hall to an audience fully equal in point of numbers to any of the pre-Other Suns," and it was treated by the lec-turer with a skill and mastery that denoted on his part much study and original research. Grappting boldly with the problem that puzzled Adam in the Garden of Eden no doubt as much as it has many hundred millions of Adam's descendants since Eden ceased to be namely, "Is this the only inhabited world?" he took up the evidence adduced by astronomy and showed that in millions of other planets doubtless there exist all the conditions requisite to support life, and he leaned not a little to the theory that Mother Earth was not the only planet in the immense universe where life exists. Plunging with equal boldness into the unfathomable depths, he dealt with stars nds of times larger than our sun and tens of thousands of times further away and explained the laws, so far as known, which govern the same. The lecture was both practical and poetical. Practical in that it treated of the agencies employed by astronomers in ascertaining knowledge of the infinite and poetical in that it gave scope to the imagination in its boundless flights through the great and mys-

The lecturer began by thanking the audience for the kindness with which they had treated him during the course. He had been criticised for not making his lecture more technical, but he had recognized the fact that he had not been lecturing to a class who had devoted their entire lives study of astronomy, but rather to an audience of cultured ladies and gentlemen to whom was more preferable the study of astronroom. Referring to some questions that had been submitted, Mr. Proctor gave appropriate answers to the same. Among the number was the one asking if there was probably any danger to earth imminent from the giant planets coming into perihelion between 1882 and 1885. We have no rea-son to apprehend the slightest danger, said son to apprehend the slightest danger, said the Professor, for they, having been coming into perihelion at stated intervals for many thousands of years, and our word has never suffered therefrom. Beginning the discourse of the evening proper Mr. Proctor remarked that toward the close of the preceding lecture he had occasion to present a large number of the orbs peopling space as either in a stage of preparation or long since passed the period of fitness to be the abode of life, and he had undertaken to explain in the present lecture that this was not only in accordance with analogy, but also still left as free to regard the heavens as presenting millions of inhabited worlds, or at any rate worlds fit to be the abode of life. In the first place, according to the views formerly adopted, by which every orb in space was either actually the abode of life or clee helps to support life as the sun does, the whole of time was not occupied with life in the same way as the whole of space is occupied. Before these orbs began to support living creatures the whole universe would have been a scene of absolute life-lessness, and when-all these orbs at the same time cease to support life death would pervade the entire universe. But if instead of this we consider that at every instant a certain number of worlds are the abode of life while some have ceased to be so and others are in a state of preparation then we find in the universe what we recognize in the earth—a continual succession of living forms and races, not the simultaneous existence or all the creatures that are endowed with life. On the earth race succeeds race and in each race individual forms of life succeed each other; so in the universel, according to these nearer views, life pervades all time precisely as we have found that the whole universe is occupied with suns and systems. Eut if we suppose that in our solar system but one or two orbs are now inhabited, and if we conceive the same proportion exists in those systems, there must be millions of orbs fit to suppo

would exhibit were intended to show that even within the solar system there might be many inhabited worlds—nay, that even those planets which he had dismissed as too young, too heated to be inhabited, may yet support life in another way. The room was then darkened, and pictures of Saturn were exhibited with the especial purpose of showing that, spart from his presumed unfitness to support life on account of his heat, Saturn would be but an uncomfortable abode for creatures like ourselves.

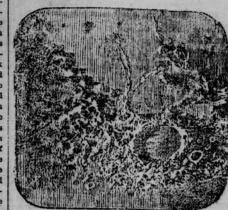
It was shown that the rings of Saturn hide at all times a surface exceeding many times that of the entire earth from the sun's rays. Sir John Herschell had early pointed this out, remarking that although an eclipse of thirteen years in duration thus siternately affected the northern and the southern hemispheres of that planet, it might well be that that arrangement suited creatures itving in that distant planet. Dr. Dionysius Lardner, not apparently perceiving how this might be, endeavored to show that such eclipses were not of long duration, and as a maiter of fact it is the case that over a part of the eclipsed regions the sun is either only hidden at midday or during the morning and evening hours. But this does not prevent the eclipses over large part of these zones from continuing during many months and years of time, as we terrestrials measure time. The lecturer remarked that he had calculated a table of the duration of some of these Saturnian eclipses for different latitudes on the planet, and from this table—which appeared in the first book he had ever written—the eclipses lasted in a latitude corresponding to that or Philadelphia or New York, for several years in succession in some cases so long as six of our years. This also in a part of the Saturnian year when if the planet were like our earth an increase rather than a diminution of the sun's heat would be required during the winter—viz. of the Saturnian year. This distinct of the Saturnian year when if the planet were like our earth an increase rather than a diminu



The lecturer then proceeded to consider some lunar actails which, for want of time, he had been obliged to leave unbouched in the preceding lecture. In the first place, he examined some evidence which has been regarded as showing that changes are still laking place in the moon. He exhibited a pleture of the lunar crater Aristarchus, a particularly bright part of the moon's surface, which can often be distinguished when not under direct solar illumination. Sir William Herschell, who first noticed to are, was led to infer that this lunar crater all in employ on and that the light was due to any lava pouring down its slopes. It has now been sown that the light seen in this neighborhood is simply reflected earth light, and Protessor Schaler, of Harvard, has shown that

not that crater only but others can be recognized under favorable conditions in the unilluminated part of the moon's surface.

The isciturer next considered the case of the supposed changes of the lunar crater Linné. Here, where the observer Schrader had recognized a deep and large crater, there is now only a shallow depression, with a small crater near its centre. It was at first supposed when Schmidt called attention to this change that a great cruption had occurred, but it is generally believed by astronomers that the precipitous walls of that crater have fallen in, and, as the lecturer remarked, it is not surprising that over the seven millions of square miles of lunar surface studied by astronomers such changes should be recognized. For, during the full heat of lunar midds, the surface becomers such changes should be recognized. For, during the full heat of lunar midds, the surface becomes heated to a temperature far exceeding that of boiling water. This has been clearly shown by the heat measurements made by the present Lord Rosse, by means of the giant reflector of Parsonstown. Ireland, and during the lunar night, which, like the lunar day, lasts for a fortnight, the same region is exposed to a cold far exceeding that of the bitterest arctic winters. The alternate expansions and contractions resulting from these changes of temperature must be competent to produce a slow disintegration in the more precipitous parts of the moon's surface. It is probably in this way that we must explain the reported appearance of a new crater near Hyginus. Another supposed indication of change is the so-called darkening near lunar midday of the dioor of the crater Plato. By "floor" is meant the nearly circular level surface enclosed within this crater. The crater is shown in the following picture:—



THE CRATER PLAYO.

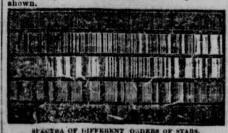
When it is morning on this part of the moon the surface forming the floor looks hight; as day advances the floor seems to get dark, and toward evening there the floor appears to become light again. These changes have been supposed by some astronomers to result from a process of vegetation having for its period the lunar day; that is to say, what we call a lunar month. But the lecturer said that from observations of his own he felt assured that these changes were merely an effect of contrast. In the morning and evening the black shadows on the mountains surrounding the crater are thrown upon the floor of the crater, which, by contrast, appears light, but when the sun is shining full on this region the floor is surrounded by the luminous crater ring and by contrast appears dark. When the telescopic field is so reduced that only a small part of the floor is visible and the effect of contrast is thus removed no such changes can thus be seen. On the contrary, the floor grows gradually brighter toward the midday and then gradually durkens toward evening.

The locturer next considered certain lunar markings called "Rilles," which have the appearance of being roads passing from crater to crater and in some cases very well marked inside craters, as in the accompanying picture representing the lunar crater Morsculus:—



These are certainly not roads, for, in fact, though they appear delicate markings, even in powerful telescopes, they must have across breaath of about half a mile. These probably resemble such cracks as can be recognized in the earth's crust, which are usually fitted with matter extended from below by the earth's volcanic forces.

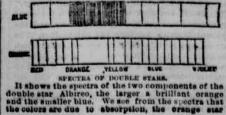
The lecturer next proceeded to consider other suns than ours. He remarked that on a calm, clear night, when "all the stars shine and the immeasurable heavens break open to their highest," the idea suggested to the mind is that a solemn calm reigns in those tremendous depths, This is the thought suggested to the poet, nor does any different view present itself as the result of first teachings of astronomy. It is true the astronomer recognizes movements of the stellar vault. There is the daily motion by which the stars are carried over from east to west, and if the stars are watched day after day at the same hour it is found that they are carried from east to west by an annual motion. There is also a third motion by which the stars stars are watched day after day at the same hour it is found that they are carried from east to west by an annual motion. There is also a third motion by which the whole sphere of stars seems to gyrate in a period of 25,800 years, but the astronomer has learned that these movements are apparent only. The first is due to the earth's rotation once a day on her axis, the second to her motion once a year around the sun, the third to that reeling motion by which the earth gyrates as she travels around the sun, completing each gyration in the enormous period just named. But while the astronomer thus recognizes in these more obvious movements of the stars only apparent motion he learns, as the direct result of modern research that the heavens present in reality a scene of the most wonderful activity. The very least of the stars pours out moment by moment supplies of thest and light representing an energy compared with which all forms of force known upon the earth are absolutely as nothing. It is true we are not able to measure the real size or, indeed, to estimate the real energy of any of those distant suns, but we have learned enough to know that each star is a sun—nay, that many of them far exceed even our sun, glorious though he is in splendor, and probably in mass. The lecturer considered, in the first place, the evidence derived from the light of the skies, showing that our sun, if removed to the distance of even the nearest star, would shine only as a star of the second magnitude, and that if we assume such a star would shine only as a star of the senon intrinsic brightness as our sun's its volume must exceed his at least a thousand, and possibly eight thousand times. He then considered the evidence derived from the spectroscopic study of the stars. He stated that Father Sechi had examined the spectra of 600 stars. These stars Sechi divided into four orders, whose spectra are indicated in the account many processes and spectra of 600 stars. These stars Sechi divided into four orders, whose spectra are indicated



APSCIBA OF DIFFERENT CADERS OF STARS.

The first shows four strong lines in the spectrum, obtained from Sirius, Vegs and other brilliant white stars. The dark lines belong to hydrogen, and seem to indicate the presence outside the glowing surface of these stars of much greater quantities of hydrogen than surround our own sun. And if we assume that sill the stars showing this spectrum are of the same order, then, since one of them (Sirius) has been shown to exceed our sun probably very greatly in volume and mass, it would seem to follow that all the stars of this class belong to a higher order in the scale of creation than our own sun. The second and third spectra seem to belong to stars that resemble our sun. Some, indeed, of these stars have spectra resombling our sun's in a very remarkable degree, a result which Dr. Henry Draper, of New York, has recently confirmed by his photographic researches. Others which have a spectrum represented by the third on the figure, would seem to be suns like ours, but having a large proportion of the surface covered by sputs, for their spectrum seems to resemble more nearly that of a stur spot than the spectrum obtained from the general surface of the sun. The fourth and afth spectra in the figure are those of stars belonging to Seechi's third and fourth orders respectively—band spectra of two orders. These stars are probably inferior to our sun in size.

Picture of double stars were then shown and the lecturer proceeded to consider how spectroscopic analysis had indicated the source of the colors exhibited by these beautiful objects. The following cut illustrates the nature of this evidence.



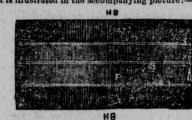
having many bands in the blue part of the spectrum, so that there is an excess of light from the red end; while the smaller has many bands in the red and orange part of the spectra, so that there is an excess of light from the blue end.

The lecturer also considered the evidence given in the case of some stars which have blazed out suddenly with great splender. These show a spectrum in which the lines of hydrogen instead of being dark are exceedingly brilliant. Astronomers interthat such stars have been exposed to some catastrophe resulting in the emission of enormous quantities of glowing hydrogen from their interior. Whatever the true explanation of such accessions of brilliancy, it is at any rate certain that the greater part of their light comes for the time being from glowing hydrogen. The lecturer then returned to the subject of the proper motions of the stars, that is, the displacement of the stars from their positions with respect to each other. The nature of these movements may be inferred from the following picture:—



It represents the stars of the constellation Gemini. To each star a little arrow is attached, indicating the rate and direction of the star's motion, and the small amount of displacement will be inferred from this that in 36,000 years each star will be shifted from its present position to the end of the little arrow attached to it. But though these motions appear so slow, yet they really correspond to enormously rapid motions in space, each star moving, probably, at the rate of many hundreds of millions of miles in every year.

year.
This, which may be inferred from the known vastness of stellar darkness, is shown also by that most
ingenious method of spectroscopic research which
enables astronomers to measure the rates at which
the stars are approaching or receding. This method,
depending on the displacement of known lines on a
star spectrum, was then explained by the lecturer.
It is illustrated in the accompanying picture:—



ILLUSTRATING MOTION OF RECESSION OF SIRIUS.

It shows how owing to the rapid recession of the star Sirius the line of hydrogen is displaced toward the red end of the spectrum. The lecturer then proceeded to illustrate the immense number of suns, and passed on to consider systems of higher order—systems of star systems, systems of such systems, and so on endlessly. Mr. Proctor concluded his locture by quoting Paul Richter's dream as translated by De Quiney about a man who was supposed to be carried through star spaces under angel guidance, through constantly widening regions of space until at length a "cry arose" that systems more mysterious, worlds more billowy, other heights, other depths were coming, were nearing, were at hand. Then the man sighed and stopped, shuddered and wept, his overladen heart uttered itself in tears, and he said, "Angel I will go no further, the spirit of man acheth with this infinitude, insufferable is the glory of God, let me lie down and hide me in the grave from the persecution of the infinite, for end I see there is none." * * "Is there indeed no end," the angel solemnly demanded, "and is this the trouble that alis you?" * * Then the angel threw up his glorious hands to the heaven of heavens, saying, "End there is none to the Universe of God. Loi also, there is no beginning."

HOMER AND SCHLIEMANN.

Mr. William Parsons lectured last evening in Steinway Hall under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City New York. The attendance was and select. The lecturer recited some of the enchanting stories of old Greece as of the enchanting stories of old Greece as given by Homer, concluding with Helen's speech over the dead body of Hoctor, and proceeded to show where the modern discoveries of Professor Schtiemann had confirmed the events as presented by the "immortal bard." The lecturer said the trophies of Professor Schliemann's explorations at the tomb of Agamemnon and cises where in classic ground should be held in this country instead of by the British Museum, for the reason that Schliemann was an adopted American citizen, and it was with the money he made here and the aid of his heroic Greelan wife that he was enabled to make the discoveries he has made.

COLLISION IN THE RIVER.

State of Pennsylvania and almost immediately sunk attracted yesterday the revenue cutter Chandler, the tugboats J. B. Whitbeck and Petrolia, with several yawls from the Battery, to the scene of the disaster. o rescue, if need be, any persons that might be endangered, or to give the steamer assistance if she was in need of it. Ere they reached the place where the collision occurred, in the North River, to the south west of pier 1, the schooner had sunk to her mastheads and the State of Pennsylvania had departed on her way to Glagow. The tug Petrolia picked up Captain william Meyers and his son John and landed them on the docks of the Central Rafiroad of New Jorsey, at Communipaw. A Henald reporter followed, and from Dr. J. D. McGill, of Jersey City, obtained the following account of the affair:—"The schooner Jane, deeply laden with siste and manned by a crew of three persons—Captain William Meyers, his son John, aged sixteen years, and a foremast hand—was sailing toward the East Liver, between Bedloe's Island and the Battery, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Captain Meyers was at the helm, the boy was at the cabin gangway, while the man was forward. The steamer Pennsylvania was coming down the river, and blew one whistle as a signal for the Jane to port, and she put her helm to port, but she had scarcely done so when the prow of the steamer struck her amidships and in an instant the Jane, cut almost in two, was settling to the bottom. The shock threw the box over the cabin gangway, with the Captain's son, into the water tegether, and the latter made use of it to keep affoat until he was rescued. Captain Meyers was struck and thrown some distance by the shock, but when he reached the surface of the water again the steamer's people threw over several life preserves, one of which he secured and thus was enabled to float until the tug reached him and took him on board badly injured in the right leg. His injuries were such that the tug hurried to the Jersey shore for medical assistance. The third man managed to get hold of ropes thrown from the steamer, and was hoisted on board. The Doctor continued:—"If was called to attend the case and found that Meyers' right leg was fractured, and had also been struck by the end of a plank or something of that nature, which had torn some of the flesh away. The injuries were very severe, though after I had dressed them the Captain was removed to some friendly craft and taken to his home in Rondout."

The Jane, which has one of the flesh away. The injuries were very severe, though after I had dressed them the Captain was removed to some William Meyers and his son John and landed them on the docks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey

A PASTOR ON TRIAL

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST REV. E. S. FOSTER AT NORTH ADAMS, MASS. -HIS ENTIRE INNO-CENCE CLAIMED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MERALD.]

NORTH ADAMS, Nov. 20, 1879. The trial of Rev. E. S. Foster, formerly paster of the Universalist Church in this village and now of Utica, N. Y., began this morning at the Wilson House. The charges against Mr. Foster were made to the Committee of Fellowship, Ordination and Discipline of the Massachusetts Convention of Universalists. The testimony is taken for that committee by A. E. Denison, an attorney from Boston. The charges are:-First, gross immoral and licentious conduct; second, faisehood, misrepresentation and decett; third, conduct unworthy a Christian minister. The prosecution is conducted by F. P. Brown and A. G. Potter, the defence by A. W. Preston and Henry Beer. The trial is conducted in private against the wishes of The trial is conducted in private against the wishes of Mr. Foster and his counsel, and the latter conduct the examination under, protest. This point will be argued when the case is brought before the full committee, which meet at Boston for that purpose on the conclusion of the trial. Only one witness is allowed in the room at a time, and all outsiders are excluded. The whole day has been consumed with a direct and prose-examination of two witnesses, one excluded. The whole day has been consumed with the direct and cross-examination of two witnesses, one from Springheid, Mass., the other of North Adams. Mr. Foster has the sympathy of the better portion of the community, and is confident, as are all his friends, that he will be able to prove himself inno-cent of all charges made against him.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-PEOGRESS OF CIVILIZATION—CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES RECOMMENDED-THE UTE OUT-BREAK AND ITS RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1879. The annual report of Mr. E. A. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that during the past year there has been among the Inc in general a steady advance in civilization which has had no parallel in any previous year. In this the Ogalalis and Brule Sioux have taken the lead, and their progress during the last deliberations. ing the last eighteen months has been simply marvellous. It is no longer a question whether indians will work. They are continually asking for opportunities to do so, and the Indians who to-day are willing and anxious to work are largely in the ma-

TITLE TO LAND WANTED.

The Indian Commissioner says:—

The most intelligent and best disposed Indians are now earnostly asking for a title in severalty to their lands as a proliminary to supporting themselves from the products of the soil. The number of persons who can be employed in stock raising is small, as comparatively little labor is required, and a few men can herd and take care of a thousand head of cattle. But the cultivation of the soil will give employment to the whole Indian race. The conly sure way to make Indians advance in civilization, under the best conditions to promote their welfare, is to give each head of a family 160 acres of land and to each unmarriedadult eighty acres, and to issue patents for the same, making the allotments in alienable and free from taxation for twenty-five years. A bill to carry out this beneficial object was submitted to the last Congress. It had been carefully prepared by the department to meet all the wants of the situation, and was favorably reported on by commistees in both houses, but it failed to receive action. The speedy passing of such a bill would be a greater boon to Indian civilization than any other that could be bestowed. As will be seen throughout this report, it is no longer a question as to whether the indian will work. Give him the land and the opportunity, and the result is a foregone conclusion.

CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCHES. CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES.

Under the heard of "Consolidation of Agencies"

Under the heard of "Consolidation of Agencies"
Commissioner Hayt says:—

In the last annual report the policy and economy of consolidating many of our Indian agencies was urged at length, with recommendation that the surplus lands be sold and the proceeds used for the benefit of the Indians who had held them. During the current year the Omaha and Winnebugo agencies have been consolidated and the Red Lake and Leach Lake agencies have been consolidated with the White Earth Agency. The Fiandrau Agency has been put in charge of the agent of the Santees. These movements are in the right direction, and there should be many more of like character. By the concentration of Indians the time needed to civilize them may be shortened and the sale of their lands will contribute largely to their support in the future.

THE UTE OUTBREAK. and it is shown to have arisen from the causes to which it has already been generally attributednamely, the state of bad feeling existing between the adherents of the two rival chiefs, Douglass and Jack, resulting in determined opposition by one faction to the agricultural improvements favored by Agent Meeker and the other faction; also the encroachments of miners upon the reservation, and more im-

mediately the approach of the troops to the agency. The Commissioner recommends the removal of the Utes from their reservation, as the character population is constantly encroaching on them, and if put in the market they would bring a fair price. At the same time he recognizes the indisputable title of the Utes to their domain and says that the first step in the right direction will be to provide by law for a commission to visit the Utes and obtain their consent to remove from the State to some other lo-

severely condemned and additional legislation is suggested to prevent it. INDIAN EDUCATION.

In regard to Indian education the Commissioner

Indian children are as bright and teachable as white children of the same ages, and while the progress in the work of civilizing adult Indians who have never had any educational advantages in their youth is a slow process at best, the progress of the youths trained in the Indian schools is of the most hopeful character. Exclusive of the five civilized tribes of the Indian territory there are now over 7,100 Indian children taught at the agency schools. The five civilized tribes have 6,250 children at achool. Very complimentary reference is made to the education of Indian youth at the Hampton (Va.) Institute, under the conduct of General S. C. Armstrong, and also the similar school just opened at Carlisle, Pa., by Captain R. H. Pratt, United States Army, where 158 Indian children of both sexes, selected mostly from the Sloux and the wild tribes of the Indian territory, are now receiving common school and industrial education.

Among the other recommendations of the report is one for the ensetment of a law to prevent polygany and provide for legal marriages among the Indians. For this purpose it is proposed to make civil magistrates of the Indian agents.

THE UTE PEACE COMMISSION.

VISIT OF CHIEFS TO WASHINGTON PROPOSED BY GENERALS HATCH AND ADAMS-SECRETARY SCHURZ'S RESPONSE.

Secretary Schurz yesterday received the following telegram from General Hatch:--

telegram from General Hatch:

Los Pinos, Col., Nov. 17.
Vis Lake City, Nov. 20, 1879.
To the Secretary of the Internor, Washington:
Chief Ouray this morning asks for time and believes it is the interest of the government to take to Washington such chiefs as we may designate, not to exceed ten, including some of the White River chiefs. In the meantime, while waiting for your answer, we will continue to take such testimony as we can obtain here and elsewhere.

HATCH.

A despatch from General Adams was also received.

to the same effect as the foregoing, but accompanied with a strong recommendation that Ouray's request be granted with a view to promoting future and final arrangements for the Utes. SECRETARY SCHURZ'S REPLY.

In response to these despatches Secretary Schurz

In response to these despatches Secretary Schurz has telegraphed the following:—

To General Harch, Ute Commission, Los Pinos Agency, via Lake City, Col:—
Ouray's proposition to come to Washington with some chiefs is acceptable, with the provise that we cannot receive here as delegates any White River Utes who were concerned with the crimes committed there. Their talk before the commission as if no crimes had been committed to their knowledge is the merest trifling. Ouray cannot expect the government to accept such testimony or to act upon any assumption so absurd. There can be no doubt that Douglass, Jack and the other White River chiefs know who attacked Thornburgh and who massacred the agency people. Their concerted effort to shield the guilty parties by the transparent plea of ignorance as to the well known facts raises a strong presumption against themselves, and they are, therefore, not fit men to treat with. They can clear themselves so as to be received hero only by pointing out and surrendering the guilty parties. They must all be made to understand that unless this is done the whole tribe must be held responsible and be dealt with accordingly.

You may assure Ouray that his loyalty is highly appreciated by the government and his advice always welcomed. But the question whether the guilty parties must be found and surrendered, in failure of which the tribe must be proceeded against, is not open for negotiation. Ouray's visit here can have only two objects—namely, to recommend mercy in individual cases, and then his recommendations will be received with respect; and, secondly, to discuss with us what arrangements are to be made for the Utes hereafter. If the commission has any further facts or views to state with regard to the delegation do so at once.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

THREATENED COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 20, 1879. Information received here states that an extensive strike of the miners engaged in the coal mines in the Kanawha Valley is contemplated, to take place on Tuesday next, the 24th inst. The strike will afon Tuesday Book, the 24th risk. The strike will at-fect a territory of twelve miles along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, embracing twenty mines, which are worked by a force of 1,500 or 2,000 men. The price paid these miners is fifty-six to sixty cents per ton, and the strike is for an increase of five cents per ton. The owners of the mines will not accede to these domands, but if the strike is car-ried out they will be unable to fill their contracts, which are made to the first day of January next.

PASSENGERS AND MAIL ROBBED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20, 1879.

At an early hour this morning three highwaymen stopped the United States mail coach running between Lacygne, Kan., and Butler, Mo., and robbed both passengers and mail. The robbers stopped the stage on a dark road, and with poluted sharp shoot-

ers made the driver leave his box and the passengers dismount. They first took the horses from the coach and set them free, and then deliberately robbed each passenger systematically, taking money, jewelry and valuable papers from seven travellers. The mail pouches work carried off bodily to be rified at leisure. It is surmised that the highwaymen are members of the gang who robbed the Chicago and Alton train near Gloudale three weeks ago. They have been hunted from that neighborhood, and are pursued by soveral detectives and an armed posse of deputy marshals.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1879. At a quarter to ten o'clock this morning the Soci ety of the Army of the Cumberland was called to order in Willard's Hotel, Captain McCrary, of Columbus, Ohio, one of the vice presidents, presiding. General Sherman took the stand and read letters from Mrs. E. B. Anderson and her daughter Eva denying the charges of disloyalty against General Robert Anderson and asking the society to take some action in the matter. General Sherman then offered a resolution, which was unanimously carried by rising vote. It is as rollows:-

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of the Society or the Army of the Cumberland is hereby tendered to the widow and daughter of the first Commander of the Army of the Cumberland; that the society will ever bear in honorable memory his pure and noble character and his heroic devotion to country, and that they ever regret that his ill health in 1861 prevented him from reaping the fruits of his valor and courage in the cause of the Union, and that it will ever be remembered that to him the Army of the Cumberland owes a great debt for having supplied them with the leadership of General Thomas, and that nothing but poverty prevents them from erecting a suitable testimonial over the honored grave of General Robert Anderson at West Point.

General Jeff C. Davis then took the stand and paid a tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of General Robert Anderson. Nobody who had ever seen that soldier at Fort Sumpter would question his loyalty.

columbia had made no mistake when she had sent down Robert Anderson to let slip the dogs of war. (Cheers.)

Mr. Alexander Bamsey, Jr., offered a resolution extending an affectionate greeting to Mrs. Anderson and her daughter, the widow and daughter of General Robert Anderson, and assuring them that any insinuation against the loyalty of General Anderson needed no contradiction from the Army of the Cumberiand.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

ELECTRON OF OFFICERS.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

RECTION OF OFFICERS.

The committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year submitted the following nominations, which were subsequently ratified by the votes of the society:—

President—General Phil Sheridan.

Vice Presidents—General Underwood, of Massachusetts; General Phil Sheridan.

Vice Presidents—General Underwood, of Massachusetts; General Barnum, of New York; General Carmen, of New Jersey; General Negley, of Pennsylvania; General Duffield, of Michigar; Colonel Hobson, of Kentucky; Captain Bhum, of Tennessee; General Morgan, of Illinois; General Streight, of Indiana; General Myer, of Onio; Colonel Johnson, of Alissouri; Colonel Conover of Missouri; General Myer, of Onio; Colonel Johnson, of Alissouri; Colonel Conover of Missouri; General Martin, of Kansas; Captain Wood, of Minnesota, and Captain Sellock, of Iowa.

Recording Secretary—Captain Steel.

Corresponding Secretary—General Cist.

Treasurer—General Fullerton.

The Committee on Time and Place of the next meeting should take place either in Milwaukee or Toledo. Toledo was finally agreed upon by a vote of 85 to nothing.

The meeting then adjourned to reassemble on

ing should take place either in Milwaukee or Toledo. Toledo was finally agreed upon by a vote of 85 to nothing.

The meeting then adjourned to reassemble on board the Jane Mosely, on which steamer the society were invited to make a trip to Mount Vernon. Arrived on board, the meeting was again called to order, and the business of the society proceeded with. After a short discussion it was decided that the next annual meeting of the society should be held in September, 1880, on the Wednesday and Thursday of Chickamauga week.

PAYMENT FOR THE THOMAS STATUE.

Seneral Fullerton, the treasurer of the society, submitted his report which stated that the entire cost of the equestrian statue of General Thomas would be \$35,612. Of that sum there had been paid to Mr. Ward, the scuiptor, \$24,000. leaving \$12,612 still due. General Fullerton desired the instruction of the society as to whether he would pay that balance out of the cash on hand.

The meeting having decided that the statue should be paid for at once, General Fullerton stated, that before another day had passed every cent due on the statue would be paid.

The committee having charge of the subject stated that they had selected the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, as the orator of the society at the next meeting.

The selection of the committee was ratified by the

of indians, as the orator of the society at the next meeting.

The selection of the committee was ratified by the vote of the society.

The steamer having arrived opposite Mount Vernon a recess was taken; but owing to the strong wind it was found impossible to effect a landing. The members of the society joined in groups and "fought their battles over again" until the steamer was headed for home, when they all repaired to the cabin, and, assisted by the ladies of the parry, sang with great enthusiasm "Marching Through Georgia," "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and other patriotic airs.

General Barnum recited in a very earnest manner, "Miles O'Reilley's Return of the Regiment," after which the business meeting was resumed, but without transacting any business. Prayer was then offered by Chaplain Farnshaw, and the meeting adjourned to reassemble at Toledo, Ohio, in September, 1880.

STATUE OF GENERAL HOOKER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Washington, Nov. 20, 1879.

A movement has been inaugurated by the officers

and soldiers of the Army of the Potomec in this statue of General Hooker, to be placed in one of the vacant circles here. The movement is encourthe vacant circles here. The movement is encouraged by the fact that a large number of employes in the different departments of the government were soldiers of the Army of the Potomae, and are able to contribute liberally to such a fund, and at the same time it is expected that aid will be received from Congress like that given the Army of the Cumberland when an appropriation of \$29,000 was made for the pedestal on which the Thomas statue stands. In the event that the call for subscriptions meets with the response expected a statue of "Fighting Joe" will be erected that will do credit to the survivors of that army and also be an additional ornament to Washington, which is now known as the "City of Monuments." The survivors of the navy are not idle, but are taking steps looking to the erection of a statue to Admiral Farragut.

GROUNDLESS RUMORS.

One or two mischief makers were again at large yesterday busily engaged in circulating new politi-cal rumors without the slightest foundation for their assertions. The latest canard of this character was relative to the proposed removal of the Comptroller by Mayor Cooper and Governor Bobinson It was positively stated yesterday that no movement

troller by Mayor Cooper and Governor Bobinson. It was positively stated yesterday that no movement of the sort is intended, and that all such stories are originated for political effect. The Mayor emphatically denies the rumor and remarked yesterday that he had no intention whatever of preferring charges against the head of the Finance Department. The same busybodies evidently circulated the rumor relative to the suspension of Mayor Cooper.

On the 5th of Novembor, the day after election, it was arranged that Mr. Joel O. Stevens, at present a cierk in the Marine Court, should be appointed Under Sheriff, to go into office on the lat of January next with Mr. Peter Bowe. The official announcement of this appointment, together with the names of general deputies and Warden of Luddow Street Jail, will not be made until the last week in December. Of course, Sheriff Bowe does not go into office until the lat of January. Since the announcement was made several days ago that Mr. Stevens had been selected to fill the place of Under Sheriff, at present occupied by Mr. John T. Cumming, persistent efforts have been made by anti-Tammany leaders to prevent the formal selection of Mr. Stevens, on the ground that the gentieman is Secretary of the Tammany Seciety. Mr. Stevens was chosen by Sneriff-clect Bowe immediately after the result of the last election became known, solely because of the last election became known, solely because of the last election became known, solely because of the sentense is therefore whatever. He formerly acted as Under Sheriff ouring the whole period of the terms of Sheriffs O'Brien and Brennau.

The last rumor as to a tempest in a teapot between certain anti-Tammany leaders and Sheriff Bowe growing out of this appointment is thus disposed of. The same busybodies that circulate rumors relative to the removal of Mayor Cooper and the Comptroller are credited with the growth of the peculiar warfare as to Mr. Stevens' place.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

Surrogate Dailey, of Kings county, flied an opinthe executors and trustees of the late William D. Man gam. Mr. Mangam, who died April 3, 1865, was at one time president of the Produce Exchange of this city. His property was estimated to be worth about \$500,000, and it was to be divided, as a trust estate, among his children, and then pass to their children. Among the trusts was one to establish the Baptist church on Chinton avenue, subsequently known as the Centennial Baptist Church. The latter trust was contested by the heirs, and the Supreme Court set assie the trust as void because of irregularity. The Surrogate reviews the various questions aubmitted upon the report of the auditor for his decision. He holds the trustees liable for the results of certain transactions, saying:—"Where executors of trustoes act in entire good faith and strive to genize the most possible out of the estate under their charge, it is a harsh rule of law that makes them responsible for failures which they could not toresee, and especially when guided by the advice of respectable counsel. But if these executors and trustees, while acting in good faith in striving to realize a large price for this property, adopt an ilegal and improper course to accomplish that end, and a loss results to the estate, shall they not be held liable therefor?" one time president of the Produce Exchange of this

PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA

Fourth Day of the Fair in Aid of the Armory Fund.

INNUMERABLE ATTRACTIONS

Children in the Afternoon and Adults in the Evening.

"Children's Day," the fourth day of the great fair, opened yesterday at one o'clock in the afternoon, we hours earlier than the previous day. The change in the time made no difference in the time of the arrival of ladies and children, who constituted the bulk of the afternoon visitors. The slight fall of snow and the cold, bracing wind that followed deterred many a mother from bringing her little ones out until after three o'clock, when the sun came out for a time and tempered the severity of the air. By four o'clock whole bands of rosy cheeked children began to arrive, and under the guidance of their mothers and sisters explored on the young ladies in charge of the company tables were rearranging their stock in trade so as to present their wares in the most attractive and enticing manner possible. There were but few gentlemen present, so to pass away the time the ladies who were not otherwise engaged busied them-selves with their subscription books, counting up the chances taken upon the many articles to be disposed of by raffle and prospecting upon the amount they hoped to draw from the pockets of their gentlemen friends. There is no end to the variety of entertainment prepared for patrons of the fair, as a journey through the company rooms will satisfy any one. "Music, Sketch and Song, a Portfolio of Peculiarities," is the title of one performance, which is repeated as often as an audience can be renewed to witness it. "Spiritualism Exposed" is another, where for ten cents you may understand all the mysteries of the cabinet. Punch and Judy, the Marionettes and mystic wonders by a prestidigitateur are also among the side shows. Above all these on the third story is the art gallery.

THE GYPSIES. "Don't fail to see the gypsy camp!" is the solemn warning that invites one to view a picturesque scene at a trifling cost. The reporter had the good fortune to see a group of the lady gypsies before they went into camp, which added to the enjoyment of the transformation. Ambitious marksmen througed the basement of the building and monopo-

into camp, which added to the enjoyment of the transformation. Ambitious marksmen thronged the basement of the building and monopolized the half dozen rifle ranges there in a competition for some fifty or more prizes. Inners and centres were frequently scored, while an occasional "crack" shot came to the mark with a record of successive bullseyes.

The company "tables," as they are called, are each of them as large as a good-sized store, and well stocked with an indescribable variety of goods. One or two companies, for want of room within the space aliotted to them, have "annex" departments in different parts of the great hall. Every branch of business is represented, and, in addition, you may take a chance for a collar or two of winning an entire library, parlor sets of furniture, road wagons, kitchen ranges, a live trotting horse or a bicycle and even a full-rigged sloop yacht of beautiful design and finian which occupies a position on the stocks at the Lexington avenue end of the drill room. The sword presentations grow in interest, although the voting is not as heavy as might be expected. As the end of the fair approaches, however, a heavy poll is looked for, the friends of the candidates holding their strength in reserve for the final strengte. The leading competitors for the Army and Navy sword are General Holowell, 37; Admiral Porter, 39; Admiral Rowan, 25, and President Hayes, 26. The vote on the National Guard sword stands as follows:—General Varian, 123; General Shaler, 55; General Woodward, 43; Colonel Ryder, of the Ninth regiment, 184; Colonel Porter, of the Twefity-second regiment, 186; Colonel Porter, of the Twefity-second regiment, and so far the vote stands:—Lieutenant Hess, Seventy-first regiment, are to go to the favorite lieutenant and so far the vote stands:—Lieutenant Stanwood, of the Thirteenth regiment, are to go to the favorite lieutenant toward the last a heavy showing may be made. A silver punch bow is the prize, but its possession is considered as nothing compared with the glory of he

promptly at nine o'clock. Under the "Hard Tack" department of the Knapsack is the following paragraph:—

There will be no elabbing by policemen in the armory, because there will be no policemen or clubs. The multivariable composes a policemen in the armory, because there will be no policemen or clubs. The multivariable composes a policemen in the armory, because there will be no policemen in the armory considers will be composed to the compose of the regiment on guard duty will simply run thou through with bayonets.

Judging from the meagre reports that can be obtained from the company booths it is estimated that the profits of the first three days amount to \$35,000. The ladies and children who spent the afternoon at the fair began to leave about five o'clock, and by six there was a lull in the building. An hour later the scene was brighter and livelier than at any time during the day. The gentlemen began to pour in with their fair companions and the incessant promenade and hum of conversation under the brilliant lights above made an animated pleture. Bright eyed ladies with ready tongues and winning ways never missed a chance to make an entry out their books. One had but to hesitate a moment over some article and was booked for a chance to win it, or immediately became its proprietor. To save out the trouble of carrying his purchase home an express company exists, and at a moderate charge doot the work. The children's day terminated at dusk, and as there was no special feature for the evening the music was the principal attraction.

MAYORS DAY.

To-day is called Mayors' Day, and invitations have been issued to the Mayors of Brooklyn, Jersey City and neighboring cities, as well as to Mayor Cooper, to be present. The heads of departments and the Board of Aldermen are also included in the invited guests. The programme for Saturday, which is called Brooklyn's Day, embraces a visit from the Twenty-thirdre-giment of that city. Monday will be Army and Navy Day, and a host of distinguished military guests are expected

AN ENGLISH SOLDIER'S PROTEST. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Pa., Nov. 19, 1879. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

my share in the Crimean campaign, in General Sir George Browne's division, and was one amid the ruck in the wild rush upon the Redan battery, while Pelissier and his voltigeurs took the Malakoff. In attempting, with the foremost crowd, to scramble over the rampart, I got a clip under the jaw from a Russian that sent me whirling heels over head to the foot of the glacis. He struck Russian that sent me whirling heels over head to the foot of the glacis. He struck me with the butt of his piece, disdaining. I suppose, to shoot or bayouet a mere slip of a boy. He spoiled my bugling, however, for a month, atter which I returned to duty to the end of the campaign and made my regular term of service. I tell you this to assure you that I know something of British soldiers, and enter my protest against the fool who stated that he could pick 100 common soldiers out of the English army who would whip the entire Seventh regiment. The follow is an ass, and were he to propose any such thing to an English soldier, in barracks or elsowhere, he would be tossed in a bianket. The Angle-Saxen, English speaking race is essentially a fighting race, nor can a hair's breadth of difference be tound between the frish, English, Scotch, American or Weish in their fighting qualities of courage and endurance. Select two bodies at will from any of these nationalities, make all circumstances of arms, position and leadership equal and they are perfectly balanced. It is only the veteran, seasoned by fire, that has the advantage; nothing disconcerts him. The rush of charging cavalry, the thunder of heavy guos, the rattle of the fusiliade, the groans of the wounded and dying, which disconcert and demoralize the young soldier and render him inefficient, take no effect whatever upon the veteran. He takes no notice of anything but his enemy, and loads and fires with deadly effect as coolly as if standing on dress parade. Sir, the fellow who offered that insult to the Seventh regiment is no soldier and knows not what a soldier is. Repectfully,